The Disnster at Murmeesboro. We had a conversation of some length vesterday with Dr. BUTLER, Surgeon of the 3rd Minnesota regiment, in reference to the recent skirmish at Murfreesboro. Dr. BUTLER seems to be a gentleman of intelligence and cander, and his state ments may no doubt be relied on as giving a correct account of that most upexpected disaster. The first report two published stated that this regiment fought desperately from the attack in the morning until late in the evening --This is a great error. Dr. Butten says the fight with the Minnesota regiment lasted a minute or two, and the sum total of their killed was two, and their woundbattle, with the battery at each end -- army? The guerrillas charged on them about seven o'clock, but being received with a sharp cannonade, wheeled off at right angles and rode away, with the exception of ten who got within our lines, and were either dismounted or killed. The rebels dashed away into the camp, when and Private Woodnern of company C. soldiers had been left to guard the camp. Our wounded were Privates C. H. Tunxgay, company K; W. H. Don., company E; J. FOGELSON, COMPANY E; CHARLES JOHNSON, company B: A. H. LEWIS, com? pany H; and - Gneen, teamster-

The rebels rode off discouraged at the appearance of things, and twice afterwards rode back and returned to the town, declaring that the regiment could not be taken! The Michigan 9th had been taken by surprise, but 175 of the men had rallied and drove back the enemy. Seventy-five guerrillas dismounted and charged as infantry, but were repulsed. The best fighting was done by a company of this regiment which was in the Court-house in the town, who killed ten of the enemy as they attacked them. The rebels say that the artillery shot over their heads, some balls cutting off tree tops, and others passing over the town! Only one man was found killed by cannon shot, his leg being shot off at the knee. He bled to death; his

all slightly injured.

horse also being killed under him-But one of our artillery was wounded -his hand being blown off by accident. The Ninth Michigan lost 14 killed and 63 wounded. The guerrillas despairing almost of taking the Third Minnesota, had fired our commissary stores, and were making preparations to fall back, when Col. Former said he would see if he could not scare Col. Learns into a surrender. He then sent in a flag of truce and Col. Liesten rode into town and held a conference with him. He came back and told his officers and men, nearly all of whom were eager for a fight, that there were at least 8,500, and, perhaps, 5,000 cavalry preparing to attack them, and that they must surrender, as it would be useless to resist! The men wept like children with mortification and rage; but Col. LESTER, who had been stupified ever since the alarm had been given, and utterly paralyzed with fear, and would listen to no remonstrance, and so the regiment of fine, stalwart men, admirably drilled and armed men, give up to a parcel of cavalry, numbering about 1,000, armed with shot-guns. Lieut. GREENLEAF had asked Col. LESTER to allow him to take a company to protect the Camp, but was refused. The Colonel also ordered the surgeons and ambulances to the most exposed part of the field, when they were is imminent peril of their lives, and also refused to let the wounded be carried off to a house, keeping them until two o'clock in the broiling sun. His excuse was that it was impossible to tell what movement they would have to make! Dr. Burnen says, and and credited to this paper. No such artreesboro' showed kindness to the tions in it are greatly different from any wounded and humanity to the dead without distinction. Let it be told everywhere to their credit, so that there may be an casis in the drearly desert of war known throughout the faud. It was with feelings of deep humiliation that Dr. Burtun, whose narrative was confirmed by T. T. CRITTANDEN, that he had just ar- mowser! rived from Indiana, and had not taken command. A finer body of men than the

ring the past three weeks.

stores Robbed by Cuervilles in Mur-Treesborough

HORNBECK & FORSTHE Murfreesboro', called on us yesterday, and gave us the pacticulars of the robbery of his store by some marauders on Wednesday last. About twenty-five guerrillas, under a Captain Bono, called at his house and ordered him to follow them. They then went to his store and helped themselves to \$200 worth of goods, and a horse worth \$200. Some few of the lower class of citizens seemed to encourage them in their rascally work, but the better class of the citizens remeastrated, though ineffectually with the guerrillas, who orthe request of these citizens Mr. Houx-DECK was handed over to a Lieutenant of Fornest's command, who treated him kindly, and paroled him, on condition that he would not take up arms against the Confederacy. Boxo's men told him they were the persons who shot several pickets on the Lebanon Pike, some ten days ago, near Presen's Mill. Mr. Housnuck expresses himself as very grateful ed fire, and one missing! Early in the to the respectable citizens of Murfreesmorning, Colonel Lasran led his men out | boto' for their exertions in his behalf. of camp half-a-mile at the edge of a How long shall these disgraceful robbewood, and drew up his men in line of ries go on within the lines of the Federal

Coming Together.

We carnestly desire, and indeed strongly hope, that all people in the loyal States will soon be a unit on the conduct of the war. We want unanimity. This wrangling and recrimination which professedly they killed Corporal Games of company L. loyal journals have been carrying on, should stop by all means. And the way who was sick in his tent. Only twenty to stop it is to have sight of everything but the core love for his country, and to procure of the velsi cause. We were pleased to find in the Chicago Times of the 14th, this sentiment:

Let ours be the iron hand and velvet glove, opening kindly upon those who obey the laws, but crushing everywhere those who resist and nullify them.

We hope that the Zimes will henceforth throw all its soul into the advocacy of such a prosecution of the war. If we do not unite, this country will be hopeleasly

An obscure paper somewhere in Michigan, thinks that Governor Johnson is "violating the Constitution" in "consenting to fill a place which his principles should teach him cannot legally exist in this Government,"

We have no doubt that this same paper thinks it is " unconstitutional to coerce the South;" that it was "unconstitutional to expel BRIGHT from the Senate, and that it would be the height of unconstitutionality to confiscate the negroes of a rebel who help to dig the entrenchments before Richmond. If the counsels and influence of such Constitution quibblers amount to anything in Michigan, we may set down that State as a valuable ally for the guerrillas who are seeking to burn our houses and cut

The men who are eternally clamoring about the Constitution and insist that the Administration should stop its armies to argue nice Constitutional points, are the victims of a strange infatuation. The one scruples about paying tithes of mint and cummin, but neglect the weighter matters of the law, and while they are quibbling about the Constitution of the nation, treason is aiming its dagger at the heart of the nation itself. Now consider, that if we save the Republic and lose our Constitution even, we can repair the latter, but if we lose the Republic, thatand the Constitution, and our libertles are lost forever.

Freemen, save your country, save your lives, and your liberties, by all the means that Ecovidence has placed at your disposal. You are fighting with traitors; hypocritical onscrupulous, heartless, oath breakers, cruel and untiring. Why hesitate a moment to use every weapon that may be of service. They leave no instrument untouched that may be destructive to you, and will you be more merciful to them?

The Cincinnati Guartic publishes an article entitled "The Consequences," we rejoice for the sake of numanity to ticle ever appeared in the Uxrox. The record the fact, that the citizens of Mur- tone of the article, and several proposieditorial that ever appeared in our colsimns. Will the Graste please make the correction and do justice not only to this paper, but also to the author of the ac-

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION IS the others, related these facts to us, and it is namezof a very large and very dult with deep mertification that we record | Buchanan-Breckinridge-Vallandighamthem, but justice to the brave men who Anti-coercion newspaper, just started in were victimized by an autterly incom- Philadelphia, by Thos. B. FLOUENCE. petent leader imperiously demand of Whatl is Plerence among the defenders us a recital of the fact. Had a man of of a Constitutional Union? Impossible coolness and self-pessession been their Not all the meal thou canst roll over thy Colonel they would have repelled the body of most venerable and crafty guervillas with scarcely a blow. There Thomas-cat can hide thy feliae form! would have been no difficulty in bringing We discorn thy enormous whiskers! We off the entire force to this place, but even desery thy auricular projections! We this was not necessary. They could have | behold thy flourishing caudal extension held their position triumphantly. Per- with meal besprent yet still proclaiming haps we should say in justice to General the same old Thomas! Get out old

it is a very remarkable fact that those to work in the place of niggers. Third Minnesuta we never saw, and we journals which protest against the "agideeply sympathize with them and their tation of the slavery question," have twice misfortune. Let their fate serve as a as much to say on the negro question as the least doubt that if every Federal lesson to other regiments and companies, any body else. They rarely publish a prisoner were stripped to the waist and to be careful in their choice of officers. | political article which is not performed set to work under the lash of an overwith the order of the Ethiopean. Gen- seer, there would still be newspapers in The Memphis correspondentent of the themen, cotton is said to be king, and the the loyal States which would protest Si. Louis Democrat states that six Union negro makes cotton, and how can you against the unconstitutionality of seizmen have been hung at Little Rock du- keep a person so important from being ing rebel slaves and appropriating them discussed and even agitated?

Why is This?

We are told on excellent authority that Mr. W. B. Honnneck, of the firm of various Government officials in this city are biring slaves from rebel owners, and paying good wages for them, while there are hundreds of white laborers who are not only loyal men, but are in event need of employment to support themselves and families. This is certainly all wrong. It really seems that many of our officers prefer patronizing rebels to loyal men. They use all imaginable means, both in business and intercourse, to win the favor of the rebels, and of course fail most signally. After months of close observation we have not found one rebel who has abated his treason on account of fadered them, to mind their business. At vors extended him, They are as malignant, as intolerant and conceited as ever. It is wrong to court such persons. It is the duty of loyal men to aid each other, and especially is it the duty of Federal officers to set the example to the people. Rebels ought not to be allowed to make their living off the government, when there are thousands of true and loyal men suffer ing for want of employment. Let us all show the loyal poor how deeply and sincerely we feel for them, and rest assured that should an hour of trial come they will all be with us, and give us victory over our enemies.

What Vattel says of Traitors,

A traitor has been in all ages the most infamous of men. His crime is esteemed in baseness and the exhibition of a detestable nature more heinous than murder. Here is what a great authority on the law of nations says of him: "If every man is obliged to entertain a sinvigorous prosecution of the war and the rain it all the happiness in his power, it is a humeless and delistable crime to Injure that ary country. He who becomes guilty of it, violates his most sucred cagagements, and sinks into base ingratitude: he dishonors himself by the blackest perfldy, since he abuses the confidence of his fellowcitizens, and treats as enemies those who had a right to expect his assistance and services. We see fraitors to their country only among those men who are solely sensible of a base interest, who have an mmediate value for none but themselves, and whose heart is incapable of every sentiment of affection for others. They are therefore justly detested by the whole oorld as the most infamous of all villains." - Vattet's Leav of Nations, lead 1, chapter 11,

Negro Agitators.

The Conservatives are the most pertinacious persons in the world in forcing people to discuss the everlasting negro question. They refuse the nation any rest whatever from the eternal monotony of the song of slavery. They raise the cry of negro! negro! continually. If a tax be proposed they fear that it will be unjustly burdening slave property. If an expedition is to be made, they fear somebody's slave will be run off. If a rebel is arrested they fear that his negroes will become demoralized and dangerous without their master. If a black pilot should run off a rebel vessel, they dread receiving him, lest it should encourage runaway negroes. If a free school be opened in North Carolina, they are alarmed lest the negroes should learn mischief. If a rebal's negroes be found raising corn for the rebel army they are opposed to taking them for fear of disturbing the "guarantees of the Constitution." If a loyal man says that he would see slavery perish to save the Union, they tell you that such sentiments will incite negroes to insurrection. If a solitary measure of peace or war can be proposed which your conservatism will not connect in some way or other with the negro question, we do not know what it can be. The most absurd thing in the whole matter is that these same Radical Conservatives, whose very "breath is agitation," and who would become extinct if slavery were destroyed are forever complaining that other people will talk of slavery. These men who agitate from morning till night, reproach others for agitating. We tell these gentlemen very positively that we cannot and will not allow them to enjoy a monopoly of this agitation. If you are for the Union and against the discussion of slavery, then help us save the Union, and let slavery take care of itself amid the fortunes of war. If its violence and vicissitudes destroy it, let it be destroyed; if otherwise, then very well; but we caunot atop the work of crushing out the rebellion to read Dans Scorr decisions or Missouri compromises or Chitrenous resolutions. We mean to kill out the rebellion. We mean to destroy all the agencies used to promote and sustain the rebellion, and we don't intend to stop one moment to consider whether any hody's negro runs off on account of what we do. It is useless for conservatives to keep up this cry of slavery. Everybody now understands it, as a stale trick which means anything or nothing. Our offrm belief is that loyal men have some-

The Louisville Journal says:

the security of a rebel's negroes.

A robel organ at Richmond carnestly insists that the Federal prisoners shall be parcelled out among the plantations

thing more important to attend to at

present than to bother themselves about

We have seen similar suggestions in several rebel newspapers. We have not to the service of the Federal Government. | Mar29-tf

Letter from Reynold's Stationcrops-Bridge-Etc.

A correspondent, a member of the 28d Kentucky, writes as follows, from Revold's Station, beyond Columbia :

The cution crop in this vicinity looks ell, and promises an abundant yield. The fruit trees are loaded with their decions burdens, and vegetables of all kinds will, in few weeks, he numerous and ready for market.

The bridge over Richland creek, at this place, will be finished in about ten days, and then the cars will convey their passengers and freight to Pulaski, which rill, in all probability, create quite a

usiness stir at that place. Capt. W. G. Holben, of Company Ca 3d Kentucky Volunteers, is our Provost Marshal; he is a clever man, and an excellent officer; in fact, he is a tolerably good-looking young man, and rumor says that all the pretty girls between this place and Pulaski have fallen desperately in love with the gallant Captain. Pour souls, they can't help it-he is so fascinating. More anon.

Employment of the Slaves of Rebels In the debate on the Confiscation bill

Mr. SHERMAN said: This proposition is one of the most im-

portant that has been presented to Congress, and the times are meet for its consideration. The question must be decided whether the negro population of the United States shall be employed only to aid the rebels. Hitherto they have been the mainstay of this rebellion. Their labor has furnished food; they have built entrenchments; they have relieved the soldiers of the burdensome duties of the camp, and have left their masters free to perform simple military duty. Now, the uestion arises whether the people of the Inited States, struggling for national exstence, should not employ these blacks for the maintenance of the Government. It is a question whether the rebels alone shall have the benefit of slavery, without feeling its weakness, or whether the United States shall employ the labor of a race of men whose interests, whose sympathies, whose whole hearts are with the loyal people of the United States in supressing this rebellion.

I, perhaps, have been as indisposed to avail myself of the labor of slaves, or to interfere with slavery, as any other Senator; but the time has arrived when, in my judgment, the military authorities should be compelled to use all the physical force of this country to put down the rebellion. The policy heretofore pursued by the officers of the United States has been to repel this class of people from our lines, to refuse their services. would have made the best spies, and yet they have been driven from our lines. They would have relieved our soldiers from many a hard task, many an irksome duty; but instead of that our soldiers

have been required to guard the property of the owners of those slaves. The slaves have been employed to uphold the rebellion, and our soldiers have been put as guards around the houses of rebels while the rebels have thus been engaged in war against the Government. Cases shot down while they were guarding the property of rebels. This must no longer

How far emancipation should be extended to themselves who render faithful service to the country is a more difficult_question-but upon a few proposi tions we certainly can agree. Who would surrender to his rebal master the heroic lave pilot, who, by his courage and sagacity, added a vessel to our Navy ?-Who would surrender to a rebel master he slave who, amid heat and strom and battle, fed and cared for and waited on our officers and soldiers? Who would give up to perpetual salvery the very nany negroes who, during the war, have risked their lives to convey us important intelligence? Sir, whatever vagaries and prejudices may cling to us, I trust that no one among us would consent to reward the service of loyal slaves by perpetual and hopcless bondage to rebel masters. Such a policy would be far more inhuman than the rebellion itself. Without further defining my views upon the subject at this time. I am willing to confirm for myself that never will consentto surrender a slave who has rendered any service, however menial, to our army, to the custody of a rebel master, nor will I deprive a loyal master of his interest in the services of his slave without full

In this same debate, Senator Rice, of Minnesota-known as a Democrat of the strictest faith-gave in his adhesion to the policy of employing negroes. Mr.

Rice said: It has now become a certainty, with all reasonable men, with all men, in short, who have thought upon this subject at all, that not many days can pass before, the people of the United States north must decide upon one of two questions; we have either to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy as a free and in-dependent nation, and that speedily, or we have as spedily to resolve to use all the means given us by the Almighty to prosecute this war to a successful termination. The necessity for action has To hesitate is worse than criminal. We are expending the money of our citizens; we are almost daily losing by sickness and otherwise thousands of ives, and at the rate at which that has been going on for the last few months, it will take but a few months longer to reduce our army so that it will be wortheas, and to reduce the wealth of the ountry to such an extent that our credit

ill be worthless also, I admit that at one time I was not in favor of emplaying the blacks. I did not believe it was good policy; but I had no. conscientious scruples on the subject. But, sir, the example was set us long ago and has been continued for years by Great Britain. She has kept in the Can adas one or more regiments of blacks for years, upon our frontier, in sight of the American flag; and who, North or South, has ever raised a question as to her right to do so, or as to the moral effect it had ipon the community? We all acquiesced it; not one said it was wrong; and if it was not wrong for Great Britain to have regiments of armed blacks to proteet her frontier against us, is it wrong for us to employ the same means to put

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No. 25 Content Street,

A Pestilence Dreaded |in Richmond.

mond just now will be comprehended from the following extract:

The health of the city, we fear, will suffer if some means are not employed to neutralize the unhealthful effect which so many hospitals in the city and their surroundings must a turally produce. The spreading broadcast around the hoapitals and in the gutters of such disinfectants as lime, potash and plaster of paris would go a greats way to relieve us of even the apprehension of an epidemic We believe large quantities of lime are available for such purposes. The early application of the hint may save us from a pestilence more deadly than the bullets of the Yankees."

From the Indianapolis Journal of the min. Another War Meeting.

The meeting of the citizens last night at the State House Grove was immense hundreds not neing able to come near nough to the stand to hear the speakers Stirring and patriotic appeals were made to the vast crowd by Gov. Morton, Mr. Alfred Harrison, Mr. Jones of Ver-

million, Col. Blake, and Col. Dick Ryan. Many came forward and agreed to olunteer, and but for the fact that a heavy thunder storm came up many more would have enlisted. The following citizens agreed to contribute the

amounts named ; W. C. Holmes gives \$100. Was. Tallett gives \$0 seres of land in the State

other D. Howland gives land worth \$500.

After Harrison proposed as one in give \$100 to be support of any issuity of a volunteer who may go of the way, payablat at \$2 per week. If wounded or tilled, to be given during the year.

Ferrance willing be give as above with Mr. A. Harison, subscribed as follows:

oployees of the Bolling Mitt, by subscription.
r. T mely (dry goods muchant)

Sprignt, (Spriget, Thoma & Co)

A h. Schiller apployees Bellefo tains Freight House, authorsed by Mr. Bryant, askloyees of E. C. Maybes of Comegre, 40 cars of land in Juspes county Dougherry Wayne !

The following gentlemen were appoint ed a committee to solicit subscriptions to be added to the above fund : W. H. Morrison, J. W. Holland, J. Fishback, J. D. Howland, A. H. Conner, H. C. Newcomb, R. B. Duncan, A. Harrison, T. B. Elliott, J. H. McKernan, and Andrew Wallace.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES Passed at the Securit Senten of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

pedition.

Be if Recoveri by the Scante and Hause of Representatives of the Coinel States of America in Congress decabled, That the offices in charge of the Library of Congress be and is baseby directed to furnish to the officer in tharps of the Smithsonian Loudination a copy
of such of the volumes of the Explorating Expedition
of Captain Wilker, now in the possession of the Lettrary.

Approved, April 24, 1862.

(Purice Resultation—No. 28.)

A ligaritation of philosophic distribution for the act of June there, eighteen, channed and fifty siz, granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to sid in the construction of relifered in said State. Resolved by the Scate and House of Representation of the Control State of the Control of the Control State of the Control of the act wellton of the state of the sealers of act within act wellton of the State of the sealers of act within a control of the Cont flicient our thereof, according to the terms of solt the State of Wesconen its generates or assign-al receive upon the route originally located, and the manner prescribed by the ani, the same other per provided for as if or they would have receive out trailroad had been constructed upon, the line strails located.

or provided for, as fror they would have received in the railroad had been constructs? Topin the fine grally located,

c. 2. And be if further evolved. That there be not lied to be presented to the first the read of the first subject of the first of the surge of all ingented to the found of the first of the surge of all ingented from from flay at or near the month of Fon error, in said to, so much of a full river, as said to, so much of the finited attaylying at or mear the mount of sail river, as said to, so much of the finited attaylying at or mear the mount of sail river, as said to the finited attaylying at or mear the mount of sail river, as said to raining of firewer am Hade of Westmann, the work House, Milliony, Readvey, as may be realised for right of way, tracke, turnouth, depoin, or hadon, weatherness, whereas, and came railing or an extra the first therefore. Perceive, however, the no railread to constructed and in running order them the for therefore in the estion constructs with the termin in this estion to introduce the termin in this continuation, then this grant shall be void.

See 2. And be if history or hard. That the Secreta part inc Interior be and be a largely an horized to the new line of railread, as horse provided for, a soil, if the same price and in the same markers a line have been upon the originally occased rails as hard that who was all to work the fore and preclamate or an interior with a sail preclamate, or there had a region of the large and rails and the same right as the more than or an armore a line have been as the original provided for, a soil, if the same right is not constructed.

y cents are acres on that the lands of plinting as one for the middle have be relieved to the rules a didler and formly has cents an acres, but, A. And be a facility from condend. Thus showing he are of public lands reserved to the United state the aforeast acr of Jone third, eighteen his of and fifty six along the originally located nor aritract borth or the and thought perform a regional borth of the and thought perform a rule which no cartened have been called the condense. Approved, April 25, 1802.

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WILL BE READY IN

FIGHTING PARSON. whose couly, outspoken, talkints and feather caute it is at Yelnessee, the resolved his maps as familia-te humelook wints all over the security, and endear at him to every lower of civil and religions liberty

THE SERIES OF ARTICLES KNOWN AS The Parson Brownlow Papers will be published the mach went validately in the c

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY, 1 Let every true Patriot in th Land read them.

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TEACHERS deals of elleribous in the Fublic Schools, and who have not allowly that about applications J. L. MERGE, Park.

FOUND, A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. T 100 Owner can have it, by describing some and paring for this neverthermore.

July 19, 7803-218

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